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good as his treatment of some other matters. Political incidents and social customs are, again, as well described as could be expected, but the economic progress and institutional growth might have been better analyzed and more accurately set forth, had he applied to these fields the acumen which he displays in the departments of history requiring less skill in analysis. His description of the social life of the eighteenth century in Edo and the Tokaido is clever and full of feeling. His chapters on the arts, in this and in the second volume, are full, but lead one to think that the author has not made as extensive studies in the earlier periods of art history as in the later.

Throughout the volumes, extracts from Japanese works are copiously cited in translation. The fact that these works are mostly literary and that the translations are often faulty will show to the student of history that their use in illustrating the life of the people has its advantages and risks. In spite of this and many other things in this work to which exceptions are liable to be taken, one cannot but heartily congratulate Marquis de la Mazelière on his very useful work, and wait with interest its remaining two volumes on modern Japan.

K. ASAKAWA.

BOOKS OF MEDIEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

Die Päpstliche Pönitentiarie von ihrem Ursprung bis zu ihrer Umgestaltung unter Pius V. VON EMIL GÖLLER. [Bibliothek des Kgl. Preussischen Historischen Instituts in Rom. Band III.] Erster Band. *Die Päpstliche Pönitentiarie bis Eugen IV.* I. Teil. *Darstellung.* II. Teil. *Quellen.* (Rome: Loescher and Company. 1907. Pp. xiv, 278; v, 189.)

IN the later Middle Ages the papal penitentiary was one of the most important departments of the central government of the Roman church. A cardinal major penitentiary stood at its head, assisted by several minor penitentiaries and a large clerical staff, and it had its own forms and fees and rules of procedure, as well as its manuals and formularies and registers. From its formal organization in the thirteenth century until it lost its jurisdiction over the *forum externum* in 1569, the penitentiary administered the ever-increasing mass of cases in which the sole power of absolution and dispensation was reserved to the pope, and it has a claim upon the attention of historical students, not only as a branch of the papal government second only to the chancery and the camera, but also as an influence of the first importance upon the moral life of European Christendom. Strangely enough, the penitentiary is very little known, in spite of the light thrown upon particular phases of its activity by Denifle, Lea, and Lang, and there is great need for such a thorough and comprehensive study of the institution as Dr. Göller promises to give us.

The sources for the history of the penitentiary are small in bulk

when compared with the abundant material available for the chancery and camera in the same period; more than four thousand volumes of its records were transported with the papal archives to Paris in 1810, yet the present archives of the bureau, rigorously closed to historical investigation, are said by the cardinal in charge to contain nothing earlier than the middle of the eighteenth century. Its registers have almost completely disappeared, but while their loss is to be regretted for the information they contained upon other matters, it is possible to reconstruct the organization and procedure of the penitentiary with tolerable accuracy and completeness from the working tools of the office which have survived in the form of manuals, tax-lists and formularies, as well as from the records of other departments of the papal administration. Of these the formularies are the most valuable, and properly receive chief attention from Dr. Göller. To the formularies already known (*cf.* Haskins, "The Sources for the History of the Papal Penitentiary", *American Journal of Theology*, IX. 421-450) he has added but two, but he has described the others more fully and examined their relations with more care than any previous writer. The papal registers and the archives of the camera have also yielded a considerable body of new material. It is plain that the author has made good use of his opportunities for research in the archives and libraries of Rome, but his investigations outside of Rome have evidently been confined to manuscripts mentioned by Lang and the reviewer, nor has he seen all of these. It is a pity, especially when dealing with a bureau whose archives have been so widely scattered, that Dr. Göller has not thought it worth while to explore systematically collections outside of Rome, at least such Italian libraries as the Ambrosian at Milan, where he might have found a copy of the formulary of Benedict XII. which is unknown to him. The result is particularly unfortunate for the diplomatic side of his work, for which he has utilized the statements of the manuals and formularies but has made no study of the original letters of the penitentiary, contenting himself with summarizing Lang's account of documents in Vienna and referring in a note to two others which have been brought to his attention by friends—a second-hand and distinctly unsatisfactory sort of diplomatics.

The great merit of the work, apart from the documents which make up the second section, lies in the careful account of the organization and procedure of the penitentiary and the functions of its officers and in the valuable list of major and minor penitentiaries. There are some interesting pages on the relation of the institution to the reform movement of the fifteenth century, and two special studies upon the bull *In Cena Domini* and a phase of the plenary indulgence. The taxes of the penitentiary and the history of public penance, though belonging in part to this period, are reserved for the second volume, which will carry the history to Pius V.

The collection of documents is of great value, and appears to have

been published with care. When they have been in print before, the editor has not, however, always mentioned the fact, and he has generally shirked the labor of identifying persons and places, to the inconvenience of the reader and in one instance to the misleading of the editor himself in a matter of some importance. In the article cited above the reviewer described briefly a formulary of petitions to the penitentiary now preserved in the Vatican archives, and suggested (p. 442) that "the absence of any documents from France or Spain in a collection which contains petitions from Germany, Italy, Hungary, and even distant England, Poland, and Portugal, points to the period of the Schism and the territory of the Roman obedience." This formulary Dr. Göller considers important enough to print in full (part II. 147-171), but the statement that the collection contains no Spanish or French documents he characterizes as "falsch wie Nr. 28, 31, 40 zeigen, und demnach die daraus gezogene Folgerung unrichtig" (part I. 55, note). Now no. 28 relates to the diocese of Braga and no. 40 to that of Lisbon, and Dr. Göller, though he does not identify them for the reader, surely knows that these places were, and are, in Portugal and not in Spain, and that during the Schism Portugal was for some time subject to Rome. There remains no. 31, which has to do with a priest and papal subcollector, Arnoldus de Casalibano, "Aquensis diocesis". This, as far as the Latin word goes, may designate the diocese of Aix in Provence, Dax in Gascony, or Acqui in Lombardy, but Dr. Göller jumps to the conclusion that the collector referred to in the petition is a Frenchman and the petition accordingly anterior to Urban VI. Now the mention of the bishop in the course of the document rules out Aix, which was an archbishopric, and while it would require some research among the collectors of the period to decide definitely between Dax and Acqui—the most probable identification of Casalibano is Casaubon or Cazaubon in Gascony—both of these dioceses were in the Roman obedience, since Dax was for the most part subject to England and is known to have received bishops and collectors from Rome under Urban VI. and Boniface IX. Dr. Göller's statement is itself "falsch", and while the reviewer would gladly welcome any further light upon the formulary in question, he has a right to demand some attention to fundamental matters of historical geography on the part of those who attack his premises.

CHARLES H. HASKINS.

The Stannaries: a Study of the English Tin Miner. By GEORGE RANDALL LEWIS, Ph.D. [Harvard Economic Studies, volume III.] (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company. 1908. Pp. xviii, 299.)

THIS is an important piece of work well performed. The tin mines of Britain appear at the very dawn of our historic knowledge of the island as its special attractiveness to foreign traders; accompany its